REGISTERED No. 4.—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,289—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

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Domestic Occurrences; Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINDWARA, 2,623 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Naryakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Manipilepatam, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Butnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the STEAMER, 1,607 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Hamlin, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER-LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 3 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A Russell, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. BYCULLA, 1,450 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Melville, to the above ports, via ADEN, on or about the 24th August 1878.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 15th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 60	Without Wine.
Suez	320	220	90	
Port Said	320	240	90	
Messina	360	240	140	Including Wine.
Naples	360	240	140	
Leghorn	360	240	140	
Genoa	360	240	140	
Marseilles	360	240	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, July, 1878. No. 2, Hummum Street.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
2,300 Tons Register, 200 H.P. nominal,

SHE will sail about the 24th instant. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 10th 1878.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. CONSETT, sailing a few days hence for LIVERPOOL, has limited accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Clarke, on board, or at his Dubashes, CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, for terms of passage.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS, Captain H. Egone, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— TRAVANCORE	1068	350	W. Barratt	16th Aug.
(c) BOKHARA	2332	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
— BANGALORE	3342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(c) NERAUL	3536	800	J. R. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
HINDOSTAN	3126	600	N. W. Hazelwood	10th August.
VENETIA	2726	450	W. R. Andrews	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND GLABE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSE FURNISHED, or UNFURNISHED, on Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, from 1st September, or 1st October 1878. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES.

THOSE suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

IN PRINT, and will be READY SHORTLY, BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT OF 1872, as amended by Act IV. of 1878. Price Rs. 2 to Subscribers and Rs. 2½ to Non-subscribers. Orders from Intending Subscribers can be registered at the Indian Printing Press, No. 164, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, Unmounted, 8 inches by 6½.

Six Hundred Subjects.

Rs. 15 per dozen; single Copy, Re. 1-6.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE WITH a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consign-ments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!! HYDROPHOBIA!!!

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,

F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

CYPRUS.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.

Beg to announce that they have

OPENED

A BRANCH HOUSE IN CYPRUS
UNDER EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT,

and are prepared to Offer Facilities there in all Departments of their Banking, Agency, Supply, and Forwarding Business.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s
CYPRUS BRANCH

will undertake the Disposal of Consignments, the Agency of Merchants and Manufacturers, and Negociations regarding the Purchase and Transfer of Land, Produce, &c.

Letters or Applications should be addressed to 65, Cornhill, London,

OR TO

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY,
OR
Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY
CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, Rs. 10 to 14
FINE BLACK & BLUE SERGE SUITS, Rs. 26.

HUMMUM STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held in the Pavilion on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

C. YOUNG,
L. R. W. FORREST, } Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, August 13, 1878.

WANTED,

COMPETENT SURVEYORS and DRAFTSMEN. Apply personally at the Office of the undersigned. Also a EUROPEAN INSPECTOR to take borings.

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.

August 14, 1878.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to our local and up-country customers, that we have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope our FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or references for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL COMMITTEE having been APPOINTED to consider ADDITIONS or ALTERATIONS which may be thought desirable in the TONNAGE SCALE, the Committee of the Chamber invite suggestions on the subject from the mercantile community.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 14th August 1878.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st May 1878.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 14th August 1878.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1878, at 4 p.m., to consider and pass the Special Resolutions, copies of which have been already distributed to the Shareholders.

FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August 1878. Secretaries and Managers.

INDIAN LAW MAGAZINE.

A NEW MONTHLY PERIODICAL, under the above title, of the size of the MADRAS JURIST, is published from this month. It will embrace amongst other subjects to be added from time to time, the following:—(i) Leaders; (ii) A Digest of cases reported in the Indian Law Reports; (iii) A selection of unreported cases decided in the High Court and the Small Cause Court, Bombay; (iv) A selection of important cases reported in the English and Indian Journals; (v) Short Notes of English cases; (vi) Varieties, containing anecdotes, witty sayings, speeches and short lives of eminent lawyers.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

In advance ..... Rs. 10 | In arrear ..... Rs. 12
Postage Free.

N.B.—A specimen copy can be seen at the shop of the undersigned, Booksellers, 8 & 16 Kalbadevie Road, Bombay; Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; and Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.,
Agents to the Indian Law Magazine.

Bombay, 15th August 1878.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, rom whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c,

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at 2nd Marine Lane, Dhobi Talao.

On THURSDAY, next, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of owner.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold Messuages land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north of Soonapore Breach Road, in the subdistrict of Bhoolesh wer, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 57, and measuring about 463 square yards, and bounded on the east by a gully and property belonging to Coovverbai, widow of Eduljee Madun, on the west by the house of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, on the north by a sweeper's passage and on the south by the Soonapore Breach Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1878.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE, STRICTLY FREE FROM RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, richjcut Glassware, Best Electro Plated Porcelainware, Piano specially made for this climate, a strong Australian Horse, at Hardee, opposite the Ouzeypa Bawarey Mills.

ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at his residence, No. 14 Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome furniture, carriage, and horses, &c., &c., the property of W. L. L. McKenzie, Esq., leaving Bombay, the same comprising rich star cut glassware, superior porcelain, white and blue full gilt and white and blue band dinner services and transparent China white, pink, and gold dessert and breakfast services and electro-plated liquor pattern spoons and forks, hot water curry and vegetable dishes, enamelled ice pitcher, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, waiters, bread basket, ivory handle dessert and fish knives and forks, tea and coffee service, table candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as a set of well seasoned blackwood dining table in four pieces for ten persons, drawing room, camp, sofa, side, washhand and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing room, easy, low and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, tea-poys, whatnot, chiffonier, and toilet stands, lady's writing table, green painted iron four posts bedsteads, clothes presses, almira, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, cornices, flower vases, towel horses, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Australian Black Horse.
1 White Horse.
1 Pair Grey Arab Horse.
1 Mail Phaeton.
1 Phaeton.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a young MAN with some knowledge of the English and Guzerattee languages, to be generally useful in a shop. Apply by letter to T., this Paper.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS CALICO BALL.—A large number of Coloured Plates of Fancy Dress Costumes at NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadow Street.

AUSTRALIAN HOCK.—TO BE HAD at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD & Co., at Re. 14 per dozen.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICED FRUIT DRINKS Iced Puddings, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, HAND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XERREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

RARITY! RARITY!! RARITY!!!

SUPERFINE INDIAN TEA,
DIRECT FROM AN EUROPEAN PLANTATION.

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a small consignment of select, choice, and unassorted Tea from David Maloney, Esq., late of Holta Tea Company, Kangra Valley. This rare Tea is guaranteed pure and unadulterated from young and vigorous plants, superior in strength and flavour to Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, and in the best style of manufacture.

In 1 lb. fancy boxes, especially made for presentation, at Rs. 2 per lb.

Samples in tin boxes, 6 annas each.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Constant supplies of various kinds of Indian Teas direct from European Planters. A large stock of Indian Teas always on hand to select from.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE Seals and Labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness.

List of 200 varieties, prices for the following are quoted:—

PORTS,	from	Portugal,	11	years old,	Castle C	Rs.	24 0
Do.	„	„	40	„ „	J	„	36 0
Do.	„	Spain,	2	„ „	1	„	14 0
SHERRIES	from	„	3	„ „	A	„	15 0
Do.	„	„	8	„ „	G	„	24 0
MANZANILLA,		„	7	„ „	M	„	22 0

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Well matured and upwards of 12 months in bottle.

	1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Castle A	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
„ C	„ 17	„ 19
„ D	„ 21	

Six Bottles contain One Gallon.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

FORBES AND COMPANY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...Rs. 25
Do. Hunting do. ... 25
Do. ½ „ do. ... 27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case ..... Rs. 150
Do. do. in strong gold case 200
Do. do. keyless do. 250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Breguet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH at Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES		Rs. 90, 100, 120, 18
Do. do.	enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality		350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches		500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent		250 to 400
Silver do.		150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches		225
Gold Repeating striking hours and quarters		350
Do. with dates		400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes		500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes		700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.		1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches		150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size		80
Silver do. do.		90
Brass do. do. large size		65
The Second Hand in all these can be scharged to starting point.		50
Pedometers, 1st quality		
&c., &c.,	&c.,	&c.

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. Silver, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F.R.S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F.R.S St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JANAS.

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. Macnamara, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Nelligan's Medicines.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, quickness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal* and the whole of Medical Press.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers; Wholesale for Export from

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
whose Label is on every genuine bottle.

May be obtained from Messrs. CUTTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO BALL.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, September 27.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed. Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Gentleman's Ticket ..... Rs. 7
Double Ticket (to admit a Lady and Gentleman) ..... „ 12
Family „ (to admit two Ladies and a Gentleman) ..... „ 16

To be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Rock'e Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,

A blending of the finest old Campbletown and Islay Whiskies, selected for us from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and now largely consumed in India.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Tonic Water	„	...	1 0
Lemonade	„	...	1 0
Gingerade	„	...	1 0
Potash Water	„	...	0 12
Seltzer Water	„	...	1 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at Booksellers.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution—Get the genuine with the Copper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta, Messrs. Barry & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14TH AUGUST, 1878.

BUSINESS has been resumed here to-day, and the markets generally have opened very quietly after the holidays. There is very little doing in either exports or imports, and the tendency of the Banks has been to abstain from operating until the result of to-day's sale of Council Drafts in London is known here. The Government Notification, to the effect that the present 5 per cent. Loan will be paid off on and after the 1st May next and replaced by a new 4½ per cent. Loan for ten crores, has had very little effect on Government Paper generally, rates for which are almost unchanged.

The Home telegrams that have arrived during the holidays have not reported much change in any of the Produce Markets which remain generally quiet but steady, and the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 5 per cent. is not likely to have any immediate effect on trade, as it was generally looked for, especially since the market rate of discount had advanced above the Bank of England rate; the ultimate result will no doubt be a renewal of activity in all branches of trade, for as the rates of discount advance, speculation invariably increases.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date report the market for Coffee in London as unchanged at 108s. 6d. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation and 75s. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native, Ceylon, and Mysore still at 80s. per cwt. The week's landings amount to 1,000 tons, the deliveries to 1,200 tons, and the present stock consists of 22,000 tons. The quotations for Cocoanut Oil are unaltered at £44-10 for Ceylon and £58 for Cochin.

Refined Rupee is still quoted at Rs. 81 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half and Rs. 87½ for Fives-and-a-half. Consols have declined to 94¾ and French Rentes to 110¼. Bar Silver has given way ½ per oz., being now quoted at 52½d. per oz.

In the London Seed Markets the only alteration in quotations is an advance of 3s. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive. Wheat is unchanged both on the spot and to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, with sales only amounting to 5,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. The day's imports was sufficiently large, 14,000 bales to have a quieting effect on the market, if no sales of importance were at work, but the accounts of bad weather at Home just at harvest time, and the consequent fear of dear breadstuffs, are no doubt depressing the market.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods is unchanged in every respect.

Yesterday's New York telegrams report a decline of ⅛ cents. per lb. in Mid. Uplands which is now quoted at 11½ cents per lb. Futures are unchanged at 11½ cent. per lb. The Receipts at the American Ports up to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Five day's Receipts	4,000	1,400	6,500
Total since 1st Sept	4,221,000	3,938,900	4,105,800

The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 10th instant shows the following changes when compared with that of the previous week :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	1,600,881
Do. ,, Branches	Inc. ,,	81,616
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	393,004
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	604,705
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	158,468
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	349,671

At the weekly meeting of the directors this afternoon no change was made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at Saturday's rates with the exception of a decline of 1-16 in Bank Paper on demand, and throughout the day quotations have remained unchanged with very little disposition to operate on the part of either buyers or sellers until the result of the sale of Council Drafts on India in London is known here; the allotment is generally expected to be made at about ½ per Rupee. In Calcutta the rate for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, with the exception of one Bank, which is selling at 1s. 8 7-16d., is 1s. 8¾d. Telegrams from China report the market there as depressed. To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	
Credits, 4 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	
Documents, do.	1s. 8¼d.	
Francs do.	2·13.	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at ¼ premium for demand and ½ discount for 60 days' sight paper.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER rates have been unsettled during the day. In the morning there was an easier feeling, and a partial decline of ¼ to ½ per cent. was established, owing to the Government announcement of another Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan to be issued for ten crores in May next in place of the present Five-and-a-half per cent Loan which would have in any case expired next year. At the close rates have declined to Rs 103¼ and New Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102½.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been a good demand for Bank Scrip and Bombays have advanced to Rs. 726½ and Bengals to Rs. 732½. In Land Companies Colabas have declined to Rs. 845 and Freres to Rs. 111. In Spinning and Weaving Companies shares the tendency has been generally downwards, but no very material alterations in values are reported. In Press Companies there are no changes to advise.

The COTTON MARKET, following the tenor of Liverpool advices, has been very dull during the day, and we have not heard of a single transaction for export. Dealers, however, continue firm in their demands, and show no disposition to accept lower rates owing to the continued demand for local consumption.

The LINSEED MARKET is quiet at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 per cwt.

In RAPESEED there is scarcely anything doing owing to short supplies. Yellow Guserat is still quoted at Rs. 9 per cwt.

Freights are depressed. The rates for Liverpool by steamer are £1 per ton for Seed and Measurement and 12-6 per ton for Wheat. For the Continent the rate is £1 per ton. Freight payable here at par for Marseilles, Genoa, and Venice, but at these rates there is no enquiry, and we expect to see a further reduction shortly. For the Iron ship Stockbridge, on the Liverpool berth, 7s. 6d. per ton has been accepted for weight to-day, and no further cargo offering at this figure.

In COALS sales are reported of a cargo of Lairds Welsh Hartley, August-September shipment, via Cape, at Rs. 19½ and of a cargo of Davisons West Hartley at Rs. 20 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	141
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	15 p. c	732½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	726½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
Nations' Bank of India	37,332	£25	£12-10	6 do.	113

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.	845
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	111
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	945
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,175
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,925
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	93
Bhowmaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,060
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.s*	225
Broach Mills	1,500	500	all	10 p.s*	70
Colaba S. and W. Co.	920	1,000	all	25 p.s*	780
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	880
Fleming S. and W. Co.	2,500	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,250
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,170
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,010
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	1,000	750	all	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	980
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	900
K. Mancujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	885
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	43
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	385
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,385
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,260
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	-/	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	535
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	40,000	all	..	700
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	345
Oriental	2,500	1,000	all	10 p.s*	770
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,125
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	910
Soonderdas Spinning	660	1,000	all	75 p.s.	850
do. 4 Shares	800	1,000		250	1,225 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,020
Victoria Mills	540	1,000	all	25 p. s.	775

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21 8· 3·0	p. c.	295
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	13 0·14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7·5	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6·5·18	do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187 4 p. s.	1,890
Bombay Gas Company	60,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	660
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	35 p. s.	215
Mainbar Company, Ld.	1,150	1,000	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Speecher and Co.	1,000	500	all	60 p. s.	615
Village Reformer Ship Co.	5,000	200	all	6 p. ct	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,250	150 p.s.	1,200
Ahert Co., Kurrachee,	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,025
Albert Dharwar Co.	500	500	all	12 p.s.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	22 p.s.	570
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	670
Bengal Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s	625
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	80
Darwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	575
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	30 do	510
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co.	2413	1,000	all	100 do	925
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,200
French Press Co.	500	500	all	75 p.s.	385 xd.
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	345
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.	400	350	750	60 do	525
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	350	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	625

*Per Share for the half-year

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 10th Aug. as compared with the statement issued on the 3rd August :—

LIABILITIES.	3rd Aug.	10th Aug.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,02,493	55,11,556
Do do. at Branches	29,92,287	30,74,903
Other Deposits	1,47,06,410	1,50,99,414
Post Bills	39,754	42,174
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,88,235	6,47,002
	3,58,79,725	3,45,74,651
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	42,74,319	43,71,514
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,82,481	19,68,195
Loans on Security of do. do.	46,65,725	39,63,954
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,798	296
Bills Discounted	98,31,173	92,75,468
Stamps	2,907	2,923
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,30,494	
Amount applied in reduction	1,30,000	
	3,35,494	3,35,494
Bullion	3,39,815	2,69,696
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,72,688	5,14,170
Cash and Currency Notes	1,36,22,375	1,38,72,046
	3,58,79,725	3,45,74,651

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 10th August 1878.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	29,695	0	0
Merchandize	13,636	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0
Telegraph	332	0	0
Total Rs.	44,063	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1877.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	31,252	0	0
Merchandize	34,957	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Telegraph	746	0	0
Total Rs.	71,955	0	0
Decrease Rs.	27,892	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CUFFNAIN, 1,572 tons, Captain James Pirnie, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP HOWDON, 1,167 tons, Captain W. Nicholson, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE SHIP DUNPHAILE CASTLE, 720 tons, Captain A. Hilder, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain R. Mason, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr. Abdoola, and eighteen deck passengers.

THE SHIP GLENLYON, 14,87 tons, Captain W. J. Harding, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 19th June with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE BARQUE ARDVAR, 857 tons, Captain W. Duncan, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Dundee 1st May, brought a cargo of 1,213 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. SHELDON, 9,12 tons, Captain J. S. Brotchei, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, via Malta, Port Said, and Aden, with a cargo of 1,633 tons coals, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Blasteni as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's s s. VENETIA, 1,728 tons, Captain C. G. Perrins, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst., from Southampton, with the following cargo :—1,187 packages piece goods, 598 bales twist, 18 cases umbrellas, 16 cases boots, 23 packages cologne, 39 packages paper, 715 packages wine and spirits, 3 cases saffron, 95 packages varnish, 70 kegs nails, 41 packages color, 20 cases salamoniac, 71 packages oilmanstores 262 packages copper, 175 packages brass, 18 cases clocks, 16 cases lamps, 6 packages glassware, 61 cases provision, 21 bolts copper and brass, 831 bundles and 6,827 barsiron, 125 cases window glass, 45 cases bottles, 103 cases medicine, 20 cases tabacco, 6 packages horns, 26 bundles E. teeth, 1 bag coffee, 500 packages steel, 46 cases cyder, 328 casks beer, 3 boxes specie, 1 box gold and pearls, and many packages of merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
14	Sheldon (s)	Brotchei	Shields, July 10.
	Glenlyon	Harding	Rangoon, June 19.
	Ficolonsan	Visser	Glasgow, June 26.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
14	Calcutta (s)	Mason	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
Ship Calzean, Pirnie, to Calcutta.
Ship Dunphaile Castle, Hilder, to Tuticorin,
Ship Howdon, Nicholson, to, Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steam-r Akola, to Kurrachee.
Ship Bates Family ; to Calcutta,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
9	Galston (s)	Pearson	Bombay, July 19.
	Borrowdale (s)	Young	Jedda, July 14.
	Amyone	Robertson	Liverpool, May 4,
	Maximas	Lemoine	Bourbon, July 2.
10	Amboto (s)	Brown	Moulmein, Aug 3.
	Estepona (s)	Hudson	Negapatam, Aug 5.
	Talisman	Craigie	Liverpool, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9.—Ships Brodick Castle and Chinnurs. Barque Saugor.
Aug. 10.—Steamers Socotra, Commilla and Euphrates.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
10	Ava (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Bokhara (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Manora (s)	.....	London.
11	Lugar	.....	False Point.
12	Virginia Schiliazi (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
10	Africa (s)	.....	Bombay.
11	Ava (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Bokhara (s)	.....	Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FROM LONDON.

Lady Dufferin, 20 runlets tar, Issajee Dawoodjee ; 500 kegs steel, The Agra Bank.
Hindostan s—1 cr canik sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 2 casks zinc paint, 1 case french polish, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy ; 10 cases brandy, Geo Gahagan.
Henry Balckow s—125 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Travancore s—4 cases glasswaar, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—65 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee ; 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Asiria s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Precursor s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Pune, 50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Batavia s—25 cases brandy, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stockbridge—293 cwts myrabalioms, Dewjee Mooljee ; 5 bales woollen rugs, S S Nasrelwalla ; 55 bales rags, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 4 bales cotton waste, Mauckchi Chooniall ; 250 cwts myrobalians, Nuthoo Soondersee ; 125 cwts coir yarn, Khetseedass Dhurumsey ; 200 cwts horns, Natha Essa ; 75 bags rice, Sobhaghee Goolakund ; 1123 cwts myrobalians, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ; 42 bales cotton waste, Dossa Lalljee ; 100 bales rags, Hunsraj Nuthoo.
European s—69 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 30 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 60 bales wool, Dossaboy Pestonjee Khumbatta ; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 55 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Consett s—26 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Russoolbhoy ; 45 bales cotton and 54 bales cotton waste, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Mohun ; 92 bales cotton, Nurse Khuttow ; 30 bales wool, Sobhraz Moolchund ; 152 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee.
Brankzome Hall s—113 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass ; 594 cwts coir yarn and 10 cwts coir rope, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinnor and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Travancore s—44 cwts pepper, 25½ cwts rough, 13 cwts sandalwood, 5 cw-s mustard, and 12 slabs tin block, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 168 cwts turmeric, Hajee Z. Abadin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Setna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan s—18½ chests opium, Jeeraa Chetram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th August, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·731
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·950
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=9).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·6
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, S, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	220
Fall of Rain	0·33
Total fall during the month	10·29
,, ,, year	78·59
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Aug.	0·21

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Campbell, Lieut, 70th Regt, on duty, from—.

AUGUST 12.

Gilbert Cooper, Col Dy Judge Advocate, on duty, from Kurrachee.

AUGUST 14.

Hailes, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Seetabuldee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 14.

Mein, Lieut, 2-22nd Regt, on duty, to Allahabad.
Dunsford, Lieut and Adjt, 34th Regt, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 14th August 1878.

With the sanction of the Government of India, Lieut A B Mein, wing officer 21st Regt N I, on probation, has been permitted to rejoin his Regiment, H M's 22nd Foot.

Surg R Tully, on furl duty Presidency div, has been transferred to general duty, Poona division.

The following regimental orders have been confirmed :—3rd Hussars, Regtl Order dated July 26th, directing Riding Master Rant to be Interpreter, vice Lieut S C Fuller, on leave.

5th Regt N-I Regimtl Order dated Aug 5, directing Lieut C O Nicholetts, wing officer, to perform the duties of Adjutant in addition to his own.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Lieut O J Brooker, H M's 8th Foot, to remain in England from Aug 18 to Dec 31, in extension for going through a course of 4 months' parrison instruction.

Lieut Col J J Elder, 6th Regt N I, to remain in the Neilgherry Hills from Aug 9 to Sept 7, in extension on med certificate.

Surg Major K J Fear, to remain in England from July 6 to Nov 5, on med certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Aug 10.)

Mr C C Hicks, District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade.

Mr G H C Noad, District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade.

Captain J E Campbell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, three months' privilege leave.

Mr W. Smart, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Basti district, Benares Provincial Division, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate.

The services of Mr Boydell, Assistant Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Central Provinces administration.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 8.

Brigadier General W Gordon, C I E., is transferred from the command of the Rawal Pindi brigade to that of the Gwalior District, during the absence of Brigadier General O E Rothney, C B C S I., or until further orders.

Major F R A Brown-Constable, Bengal Staff Corps, is posted for general duty to Meean Meer.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified :—14th Foot—Captain R W Richardson 1st Battalion, Captain R S Lemon 2nd Battalion. Captain Lemon is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Aug. 8.)

The Rev H J Matthew, Chaplain of Simla, is appointed Archdeacon of Lahore.

Major G G Young is, on being relieved of the charge of the Jullundur Division by Mr A Brandreth, re-appointed Additional Commissioner of the Jullundur and Umballa Divisions.

Lieut-Colonel Crutchley, Cantonment Magistrate, Ferozepore, has obtained privilege leave in advance for three months.

Captain G F Young, 30th N I, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut-Colonel Crutchley.

Surgeon-Major J C Morice, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is re-appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Amritsar.

Lieut E B Nixon, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Delhi, vice Major Ewart.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 10.)

Simla, 5th August 1878.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint William Fraser McDo ell, Esq, v c, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the H g h Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of General Sir E B Johnson, K C B, and no person provisionally appointed to officiate being present on the spot, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, Section 37, to appoint Lieut-Gen Sir S J Browne, K C B, v c, Director of Army Remount Operations and Commanding the Lahore Division temporarily, to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and Lieut-Gen Sir S J Browne as this afternoon assumed charge of his office under the usual salute.

Lieut Colonel C L S Gladstone, Depy Comsr, 1st class, in the Central Provinces, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be Additional Comsr for the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisions.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major A Fuller, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, the following temporary promotions are made in the Survey Department, Captain H J Smith, s c, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, to Officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade. Captain R Beavan, s c, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain D C Andrew, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, the following temporary promotions are made in the Survey Department, Mr H Horst, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade. Captain R G Woodthorpe, s c, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Mr G W Stretteli, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in British Burmah, is transferred to Bengal as a temporary measure

Mr A E Wild, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in British Burma, is granted two years' furlough to Europe.

Surgeon P A Weir, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties.

Surgeon R Bowman, Bombay Medical Department, is appointed to officiate in medical charge of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia.

Lieut F M Rundall, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to be Officiating Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force.

Consequent on the death of Major C G Gunning, Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, the following appointments are made :—

Meywar Bheel Blair, Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion, and Officiating Commandant, Erinpoora Irregular Force, to be Commandant, vice Major Gunning. Captain Conolly, 2nd in Command, Erinpoora Irregular Force, and Officiating 2nd in Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, to be 2nd in Command, vice Major Boileau. Lieut Rundall, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Captain McRae.

Erinpoora Irregular Force—Captain McRae, Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, to be 2nd in Command, vice Captain Conolly.

Colonel Blair and Major Boileau to retain their respective officiating appointments until the return from furlough of Colonel Carnell.

Mr W A Porter, Principal of the Provincial College, Combaconum, is appointed to be Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Baboo Rajanirath Roy is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr E M Palmer, or until further orders.

Furlough on medical certificate for one year, three months and twenty-six days is granted to Mr C E Chapman, B C S, Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency Bombay.

Mr E Gay is appointed to officiate as Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Chapman on furlough or until further orders.

Mr E W Kellner is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General, and Mr T H Biggs to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

Major (Lieut-Colonel in Madras Staff Corps) N Swanston is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels, in consequence of the promotion to Major-General of Colonel J W Schneider, C B, Bombay Infantry, on the 1st Sept. 1877.

Major (Lieut-Colonel in Madras Staff Corps) T H Way is placed on the list of Lieut-Colonels, in consequence of the promotion to Major-General of Colonel J S Gell, Bombay Infantry, on the 1st October 1877.

Major (Lieut-Colonel in Bombay Staff Corps) C M Ducat is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels, in consequence of the promotion to Major-General of Colonel D Brown, Madras Infantry, on the 1st October 1877.

Major-General (Lieutenant-General in the Indian Staff Corps List) W B Saldon, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieut-Generals, and Major (Lieut-Colonel in Bengal Staff Corps) W W Boddam is placed on the list of Lieut-Colonels. In consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General L Barrow, C B, Madras Staff Corps.

Major (Lieut-Col in Bengal Staff Corps) Lambert is placed on the list of Lieut-Colonels in consequence of the death of Major-General E E Miller, Madras Staff Corps, on the 10th Oct 1877.

Colonel (Major-General) T Thomson, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, and Major (Lieut-Colonel in Bombay Staff Corps) Utterson is placed on the list of Lieut-Colonels, in consequence of the death of Major-General A H A Henry, Madras Infantry.

Lieut-General C T Chamberlain, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Generals, Major General J R Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieut Generals and Colonel (Major-General,) Whitehill, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the removal to the Retired List of General F P Story, C B, Bengal Cavalry.

Major (Lieut-Colonel in Bengal Staff Corps) R P Gurdon is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels, in consequence of the death of Major-General E C Beale, Bombay Infantry.

Major-General G M Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieut-Generals, and Colonel G A Leckie, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the death of Lieut-General Sir A T Wilde, K C B, C S I, Madras Staff Corps.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, the following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

Major Graham, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut-Colonel.
Captain Yates, Madras General List, Cavalry, to be Major.
Major Loch, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut-Colonel.
Captain Newry, Bengal General List, Infantry, to be Major
Captain Ketchen, Madras General List, Cavalry, to be Major.
Captain Hastings, Bengal General List, Cavalry, to be Major.
Major Hooper, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieut-Colonel.
Captain Murray, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major.
Captain Jennings, Bengal General List, Cavalry, to be Major.
Captain Graham, Bengal General List, Infantry, to be Major.
Captain Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major.
Captain Beckett, Bengal General List, Infantry, to be Major.
Captain Wells, Bengal General List, Infantry, to be Major.
Major Stewart, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieut-Colonel.
Captain Parker, Bengal General List, Infantry, to be Major.
Captain Hodges, Bengal General List, Infantry, to be Major.
Major Low, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut-Colonel.
Captain Hamilton, Bengal General List, Infantry (since deceased), to be Major.
Lieut-Colonel Cunliffe Martin, Bengal Cavalry, to be Colonel Supernumerary Surgeons-Major Kenneth McLeod, and James Cleghorn, are brought on the establishment of Surgeon-Major to fill existing vacancies.

Brigadier-General C E Rothney, C B, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding the Gwalior District, to be Divisional Staff of the army, temporarily, vice Lieut-General Sir S J Browne, K C B, V C, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut-General D M Stewart, C B.

Colonel J Doran, C B, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 27th N I, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, during the period Brigadier-

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

MILITARY SECRETARY TO NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

POONA, Aug. 14.

Colonel Justice, Military Secretary to Sir Charles Staveley, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Military Secretary to General Warre, the new Commander-in-Chief.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Mr. Stanhope, the Under Secretary of State for India, last night unfolded the Indian Budget before 25 members only, owing to the naval review which took place yesterday. In the course of his speech he took credit for the removal of the Customs line and for the amendment of the Tariff. The Military expenses were £630,000 less, but the loss on Exchange was £3,000,000. The future, he said, was hopeful, but the great drawbacks to the Indian Exchequer were the loss on Exchange and Famines.

Mr. Fawcett said that the Indian Government was too costly, causing constant deficits and increasing debt. A penny wasted in India, he said was equal to a pound in England.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO CABOOL.

Mr. Bourke, in reply to a question from Mr. Dilke, said that a special mission from the Government of India was about to proceed to Cabool, as the Government could not be indifferent to Russian doings in Central Asia.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Stanhope, Under-Secretary of State for India, brought forward the Indian Budget, and in doing so laid stress upon the importance of the financial proposals for the present year. He defended the Licence Tax, observing that nobody had suggested any way of meeting the increased expenditure on account of the Famine by a reduction of expenditure. As regards the mortality during the late famine he said it was estimated to have been 1,350,000 souls. He congratulated the Indian Government on the abolition of the Customs line, and vindicated it against the attack made by Lord Northbrook. He explained the changes made in the Customs Tariff, which, he said, showed the enormous growth of the imports and exports of India. There were two great uncertainties in the path of Indian financiers, and these were Famines and Rate of Exchange; the first of which had been provided for. In conclusion he said, the prospects of the present season made the future hopeful.

MOTION BY MR. FAWCETT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

In the Commons last night, Mr. Fawcett said the accounts in the Indian Budget were misleading, and he therefore moved that the security against undue increased military expenditure in India was inadequate. A desultory debate followed, and the motion was negatived by 5[illegible] against 20 votes.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

Lord Salisbury in the Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote in the Commons, in reply to questions put regarding the Russian advance in Central Asia, said, the knowledge possessed by the Government respecting the Russian positions and their proceedings in Central Asia was incomplete. Government had, however, accepted the responsibility of sending a Mission to Cabul, since they cannot disregard the circumstances which have recently occurred there. British interests in Afghanistan exceed Russian interests, and consequently an equally influential Mission will be despatched.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the Commons last night, the Under Foreign Secretary, replying to Mr. Denison said, the Government was unaware of the nature of the negotiations which were proceeding between the Russians and the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Colonel Stanley, War Minister, replying to a question said, the sickness among the troops at Cyprus gave no cause for anxiety, and was merely a mild fever.

REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

Her Majesty the Queen has held a Grand Naval Review at Spithead, which was however marred by boisterous weather which prevailed.

Mehemed Pasha has been appointed a Commissioner for the purpose of endeavouring to repacify Bosnia.

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.

Latest advices received here state that the Austrians who were advancing on Svornik, which is situated on the Bosno-Servian frontier, have been compelled by the insurgents to fall back on Gracamitza after five days' continuous fighting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Arcot, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 14.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mongolia, with the outward English Mails of the 2nd instant, left here to-day for Bombay at 1 p.m., and the s. s. Malwa, for Galle and Calcutta, at 4 this afternoon.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Fair Dholleras	5 5-16
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40s. Mule Twist	10
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	110½
Bar Silver	52⅝
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. do.	81
5½ per cent. do.	87½

Arrivals,—Savernake, Winged Hunter, Forest Grove, W. H. Conner.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 13, 10 A.M.

The barometer has risen over the whole of Indian during the preceding 24 hours. The rise has been unusually rapid in Sind, Guzerat, and Western India; the greatest increase is at Deesa and Surat, where it is two tenths of an inch. The wind has moderated considerably. Winds are now light in the Deccan and Southern India. Heavy rainfall occurred in Sind and Guzerat, giving 32 tenths to Kurrachee, 24 tenths to Deesa, and 11 tenths to Rajkote. Moderate rain fell along the coast of Orissa and Bengal. Fair rain continues in Burmah and Arracan, 8 tenths occurring at Rangoon and 28 tenths at Akyab. Weather fine with passing clouds in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 14.

CANNANORE, 5-30 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S. W.; thermometer max. 83; min. 76; W. B. 73; barometer 29.74.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W. 3; thermometer 76·8; barometer 29·852. Fall of rain 81 cents.

MANGALORE, 2-16 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W., N.W. Fall of rain 5 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-36 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.S.W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 1 inch 27 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	73 17	85 41	84 11
August 13 Tuesday	0 33	.....	.....
14 Wednesday	.....	0 30	0 37
Total	79 50	85 71	84 48
Fall up to 13th August 1877...	48 53	.....	.....
" " 14th " " "	.....	37 72	44 5

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BROACH, August 13.—Yesterday was again a wet day here. Heavy showers fell the whole day attended with strong winds. The poor cultivators are bewailing their sad fate, for the crops are in utmost peril. Much mischief is already done, but it can be repaired in part if there be a break in the weather very soon. Houses are coming down everywhere. The river is still rising.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Aug. 14, 11-10 P.M.

Mail for Manila closes at Singapore about noon on Monday 19.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 3d.	"
Credits,	3 "	1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Documents,	3 "	1s. 8¾d.	"
Francs	3 "	2·18	"

MR. A. D. POLLEN, who is expected to leave Sholapore for Bombay to-day, is after all to be the Joint Session Judge for the trial of the case against the Surat editors and others. The trial has been fixed for Monday the 19th instant. Mr. Branson appears for the prosecution, and Mr. Gill and Mr. Peroshaw M. Mehta for the defence.

THE Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, C.S.I., has been re-appointed an Additional Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor for making laws and regulations.

THE HON. S. S. BENGALEE left for Poona on Tuesday last, at the invitation of H. E. the Governor, to confer on the subject of the purchase of the foreshore of Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs came down to Bombay a fortnight ago to consult with the Directors of one or two Land Companies, and Mr. Sorabji, we hear, was to convey the result of their deliberations to Government. It is not improbable that his opinion will be asked as to the best mode of raising money for the Municipality to carry out the drainage scheme.

THIS License Tax is now a burning question all over India. The Himalayan paper writes—"This impecunious Government is in want of revenues, and these must be had; little does it matter whom they squeeze, there must be people who are squeezable; the victims may suffer horribly, the thing is to get the cash, a most desirable and rare article at the moment; and if they can't get it in a fair and equal manner, why, what does it signify if they get it by a bad and unjust method, without any regard whatever to principle?"

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Indian Contingent, writing on the 18th July says—"I resume the account of the few remaining days' stay of the majority of the Indian troops; and first must tell you that Dr. Mantell has been directed to resume his medical duties, and has been freed from all blame. The court of inquiry have now to continue their investigations in another direction, and the utter recklessness of mismanagement by some responsible officials is likely to bring them to grief. It is scarcely credible, but it is a fact, that lime juice, vinegar, sherry, or other similar articles have been found packed in labelled in the same case, and there have been actually discovered three bottles of this deadly poisonous disinfectant fluid labelled with the words 'lime juice.' All the transport officers who took these stores on board at Bombay have been ordered not to use them; but if lime juice must be had recourse to, to use that belonging to the ship in the meanwhile. Every box and case of medical comforts, &c., has to be opened and examined. There has been a gross and sinful carelessness displayed; it looks now very much as if the fault lay with the authorities in Bombay; but at present it is well not to point to a supposed delinquent, and at any rate the bold *sabreur* was premature who advised that a telegram be at once sent to the Governor-General of India to the effect 'Hang Sir R. T. —— by post.' The discovery of the d—— fluid among other articles of '*comforts*' has given a strong shock to those who have been at any moment liable to the administration of it, and confidence has been terribly shaken. I may add that the sufferers from the poison are doing well; the milk, eggs, and emetics which were almost immediately obtained and administered have undoubtedly saved the lives of many. Had the occurrence taken place on board ship, the loss of life must have been serious and unpreventable."

THE *Statesman*—By way of meeting the difficulty of supporting missionaries, the Bishop of Bombay has come forward with a plea in behalf of associated missions. The Bishop would divest the missionary of the cares and encumbrances of domestic life, and instead of a wife and children, give him one or more companions directly engaged in the same work as himself. Recognizing the great evils that arise not good for man to be alone, particularly when he has to battle with the depressing influences which beset every earnest missionary, Dr. Mylne thinks that the sympathy which arises from association in the same work will prove a support better adapted to the conditions of mission work in India than that which springs from conjugal love. For in the life of the married missionary there is the important drawback, that he cannot be wholly indifferent to worldly wealth. Though willing, in many cases perhaps, cheerfully to embrace poverty for himself, he naturally shrinks from subjecting those dear to him to the pinch of want! Hence it is necessary, if he is to do his work satisfactorily, for the society which employs him to secure him against all anxiety on this head. Some societies, we believe, give their missionaries a small increase of pay on the occasion of every addition] to their families. Such a circumstance alone would be quite enough to suggest to most reflecting contributors to missionary societies, grave doubts as to whether the system which involved such an outlay was altogether a wise one. But apart from such considerations, it is always prudent for those engaged in any work of importance to consider from time to time whether their plan of operations is the best possible, and this in effect the Bishop's excuse for indulging in what his theological opponents may perhaps construe as an attack on the sanctity of married life.

Truth says:—"I should like to see a return of the moneys expended on all public works in India initiated by the brothers Strachey. I know that in defiance of all professional opinion, and in direct opposition to the wishes of Lord Napier of Magdala, the railway from Lahore to Peshawur was constructed of a gauge so narrow that guns cannot be conveyed by the trains. The sole supporter of this absurd plan was Richard Strachey. I also know that in spite of the opinions of medical officers and commandants of regiments the same distinguished engineer built perfect palaces as barracks for British troops. The one drawback is that they are so hot as to be absolutely uninhabitable in the hot weather, and are the cause of more deaths from heat asphxia than the mud hovels of a past generation. The railway, a purely strategical line, is valueless for military purposes. The barracks are dreaded by the men. Millions of pounds have been wasted on these extravagances, and by way of punishing the author he is made Finance Minister of India, in succession to his brother John, during whose two years of office the Indian Exchequer has been rendered nearly bankrupt."

FEARS are entertained by the cultivators in the neighbourhood of Calcutta that, if the rain should continue much longer with its present persistency, the crops will become seriously injured; a few days, they say, will decide the question. At present they are quite unable to work in the fields, and the country around looks like a vast lake, dotted here and there with small islets.

THE *Pioneer*—Few men in the Punjab were better known and more generally appreciated than Mr Frank Halsey; and the announcement of his death, therefore, which took place at Venice on the 7th instant, will be received with corresponding concern. All that is known in connection with the sad occurrence is, that Mr. Halsey left Bombay in apparently perfect health, and reached Venice on the 26th ultimo—too ill, evidently, to proceed further homewards.

THE *Madras Times*:—The concession to Holkar comes at a moment when it is likely to cause dissatisfaction. The Nizam has just received a courteously worded, but most emphatic, refusal to re-consider the decision regarding the Berars, which the Central Indian Chief and his great Minister, Sir Salar Jung, are naturally anxious to obtain. Now that a cession has been made to Holker, the Nizam will naturally think the last word has not been spoken in his case, and if not in Lord Lyton's time, in the time of his successor, the merry game of interregnum will again go on. One thing is certain. Every claimant for territory now administered by the Government of India or by the subordinate Presidency authorities will be stimulated by this "act of grace" to try once more for what they want. The absence of any conspicuous merit on the part of Holkar, the difficulty of seeing what he has done that he should receive so much consideration, will make others discontented. The Native Princes of India are very much like ill-brought-up children in a large family. One cannot receive attention to the exclusion of the others. Make a present to one, and all must be subsidised. Scindia was made a K. C. B. at Calcutta in January last. To prevent Holkar becoming jealous something must be given to him, so a grant of territory is decided upon. This being a tangible gift is worth so much more than the Knight Commandership of the Bath that Scindia in his turn will be dissatisfied, and soon another plum will have to be given to him. Jaipur, Oodeypore, the Nizam, the Maharaja of Mysore (when he gets on the gadi) will all be discontented at the favour shown to the two Mahrattas, and jealousy and heartburning will be the order of the day in Indian Courts for a long period to come.

THE *Indian Daily News*—Of all the adventures which the versatile Colonel Wyndham has gone through, none, we fear, will have a more lasting impression on his memory than his sojourn and imprisonment in Burmah. We happened to take up an old book the other day, in which the sufferings were graphically detailed of an unhappy European merchant and his companions who were kept in durance for many months at the then Burmese capital. The site of the capital has changed; not so the Burmese. They are as cruel and heedless of inflicting suffering as they ever were, and probably ever will be; and their disinclination to shed blood simply leads them to inflict life-long tortures. The unfortunate merchant and his brethren who happened to incur the suspicion of the Government at the time of the first Burmese war, barely escaped with their lives. They depended for their daily food upon the charity of the town people, and their sufferings in prison were simply horrible. At night their limbs, already heavily fettered, were raised and lashed to a bamboo, suspended several feet above their heads; and they passed the night thus in a crowded den reeking with the filth of years. If things are anything like this now, even the bitterest enemy of poor Colonel Wyndham will sympathize with him. His offence appears to have been really out of the cognizance of the Burmese Courts. It was that of striking an Italian resident. The Italians, it seems, are just now all-powerful at the Burmese Court; but what is to be said of the Italian Consul who permitted such treatment being awarded to his assailant. We read in the Rangoon paper that, but for the intercession of the English Resident, the original sentence—that of being beaten at the corner of every street, which means death—would have been carried out. We suppose that Colonel Wyndham had proclaimed his nationality as American, and was not therefore entitled to the more active interference of our English representative; but we much mistake (should Colonel Wyndham ever leave his prison alive) if the American Government will not have something to say to his Golden-Footed Majesty for the cruel treatment of an American citizen. When our Yankee cousins get "riled" they are apt to speak and act plainly; and unless it can be shown that Colonel Wyndham has committed himself far beyond what it is reported he has done, his degrading sentence and present character of punishment can only be stigmatized as disgraceful. It appears that, but for the charity of some gentlemen at Mandalay, the poor prisoner would be starved—the money allowed for the keep of prisoners, being, according to immemorial custom in Native Burmah, appropriated by the jailors.

CHAIRS of toughened glass have been made in England, but do not at present command a ready sale. Should they, however, come into fashion, it is possible that bricks may yet be made of the same material, and that we shall have an opportunity of living verily in glass houses. Such houses can be paved with the concrete that is now manufactured out of sewage.

THE NEW TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This being a holiday I have been spending the day in trying to understand the notification dated Simla, 12th August, regarding the Transfer Loan, 1879. If the Government had offered the public the option of renewing the 5½ per cent. loan either in rupees at 4½ per cent., or in sterling at 3½ interest, I could understand it, although I should not expect much sterling to be tendered for; but when they offer Rs. 45 per annum per Rs. 1,000 or (*net*) £3-10 per annum per Rs. 1,000 but the *equivalent in rupees* (a very different thing) of £3-10 at the rate of exchange fixed by the Indian and Imperial Governments, when *each successive instalment of interest becomes due*, then I am stumped completely.

I am asked whether I would prefer Rs. 45 per annum, or £3-10, say at

2s.	the rupee	= Rs.35, or at
1s. 11d.	do.	= 36·56
1s. 10d.	do.	= 38·18
1s. 9d.	do.	= 40
1s. 8d.	do.	= 42
1s. 7d.	do.	= 44·21
1s. 6½d.	do.	= 45

Now it is evident if I elect to take the Rs. 45 per annum under clause 3, I must get £3-10, unless exchange goes down below 1s. 6¾d. per rupee, and that is a risk I do not mind taking, whereas if I tender under clause 4 I can never get more than £3-10 and may get less.

Supposing the rate of exchange fixed by the two Governments for the settlement of their transactions differs from the market rate, and there is no guarantee that it may not do so, the holder of the "seven shillings sterling per cent. portion" may have a draft handed him in payment of his half year's interest calculated in rupees at 1s. 9d. and may have to sell it in the market at 1s. 8d. This would give him only £3-6·8 per cent., whereas a draft for Rs. 45 under clause 3, sold at the same rate, viz., 1s. 8d., would give £3-15 per cent.

I will not trouble you regarding the proposed mode of repayment, as that does not come off till the year 1893.

August 13. B.

THE RUBATTINO LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I left Bombay by the s. s. Australis, of the Rubattino line of steamers, on the 1st June last. I was told that if I wished I might avoid the expense of sending my heavy baggage direct to England by taking it with me as far as Leghorn, and forwarding it thence by steamers proceeding direct from Leghorn to London in about 11 days. The expense was, I was assured, almost nominal, and not exceeding at the outside £1-5 per ton. I arranged accordingly, and my baggage was transferred on the 24th June at Leghorn, by the Rubattino Co.'s officials, from the Australis to the steamer bound for England, which was then lying a short distance off, and advertized to sail from Leghorn for London on the 26th. I travelled leisurely through Italy to London, where, after repeated enquiries, I was at length able, on the 18th inst., to obtain possession of my baggage, having been obliged to remain in London some days for its arrival. I was at the same time met with a bill for £7-0-5, for transport from Leghorn to London, and agency charges, besides another bill for cost of removal from the London docks. The measurement of the baggage is stated in the bill to be 66 feet, or a little over 1½ tons and on my expressing surprise at this, it was explained that the measurement for two common bamboo chairs was a large item. I had given Rs. 6 each for them in Bombay. One item of the charges was £1-19-8 for transfer of the baggage from one steamer to the other at the port of Leghorn, being exactly what I expected would have cleared it to delivery to me in London.

The warning I would convey is as to the construction to be put on vague assurances given to passengers as to the economy of sending baggage by this means. It would have cost me less than half the sum I have had to pay to have sent the baggage direct from Bombay to London or Liverpool, where it would have arrived a fortnight earlier than it did by the means I was deluded into adopting.

As regards the living on board these steamers, I will only say that the dissatisfaction expressed was so loud as eventually to cause a better supply of food to be put on the table after we had been 10 days at sea, but it was never on a liberal scale, and as to the children it is no exaggeration to state that it was wholly inadequate. For instance, 12 eggs were produced each morning at breakfast among 7 children; sufficient if the eggs were good, but it frequently happened that everyone was bad. The only other dish was macaroni. It is true that the children had free passages, but that was part of the bargain with the parents, and they were entitled to expect wholesome and sufficient food to be supplied to them.

I refrain, from reluctance to occupy a larger extent of your space, from entering into many details regarding the economy (in every sense) obtaining in these steamers.

Manchester, July 22. TRAVELLER.

A NATIVE CORONER.—MR. N. Subramaneyam, barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Coroner from the date of Mr. Patrick Shaw's [who has been appointed to act for Dr. Ormsby as Judge at Trevandrum] giving over charge, during Dr. Shanbrogh's absence on leave. Mr. Subramaneyam was admitted to the Bar two years ago. He is by birth a Brahman, and has, we presume "lost caste" by proceeding to England. Be his caste what it new may be, he is still a Hindu, and as such is only too likely to find the duties of Coroner uncongenial. The vacancy might have been filled up more judiciously: for there are several young English Barristers in Madras who may be presumed to be anxious for temporary employment, and whose acquaintance with the law of "Coroner's quests" is at least as extensive as that of the Government's nominee.—*Madras Mail.*

WHY COARSER AND DEARER GRAINS ARE BOUGHT AND PREFERRED TO CHEAPER AND MORE NUTRITIOUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have seen in to-day's *Gazette* a paragraph quoted from the *Statesman*, in which the writer expresses his astonishment as to the inordinate fondness of the natives of this country, in humbler walks of life, for *bajri* and *jowari*, which the writer affirms, though more coarse and less nutritious than wheat, they will buy at any sacrifice. I fancy all European officials participate in the *Statesman's* surprize in regard to this matter, notwithstanding their long stay, extending over no less than thirty years, in diverse parts of this country, and their apparently irresistible pretensions to full acquaintance with native character, manners, habits, and mode of thought. Some of them, I have found, have the audacity to go the length of asserting that they have mastered native character so thoroughly, that they can unmistakably and without fear of contradiction discern what lies hidden in "the inmost recesses of a native's heart." I recollect one of the official members of the Bombay Legislative Council had the conceit to state a few years since, in contradicting the opinion of his native colleague, that the poorer classes of the natives of this country prefer to eat *bajri* and *jowari* though 50 per cent. dearer and less substantial than wheat, which is at once cheaper and more nutritious. I am afraid the next thing some of our European friends would make bold to propose would be to flog these wretches to correct their folly. Any ordinary thinker will perceive how preposterous it is to make a statement not warranted by experience, when the statement refers to a matter which can be judged of and ascertained by the test of experience alone. The simple fact is, that though wheat may be cheaper and more nutritious, as it certainly is, yet it cannot be digested by natives without a sufficient quantity of ghee and *dal*, which they, being mercilessly overtaxed, can ill-afford to buy in preference to *bajri* or *jowari* though 50 per cent. dearer than wheat.

Bombay, Aug. 13. M.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NASSICK, Aug. 13.

OUR river the Godavery is full, and is indeed in flood. A few days ago an expert swimmer, a Hindoo, endeavoured to swim in the rolling billows but miscalculated his skill, and was carried away. Last week a highly respected Brahmin, who was a teacher in the Government High School here, having being ill for a considerable time, committed suicide by throwing himself into the river. The men was much beloved by his pupils and by very many who knew him in Nassick. The fall of rain has been heavy and continuous, and many houses in the town have suffered much. The fall of this season up to date is about 25 inches.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
But every blast the dead leaves fall,
And the day is wet and dreary.

THE above quotation is a pretty fair description of what the state of affairs has been here for the last month. There has been nothing but rain, rain, rain. I don't think we have had two dry days during that period. Everything about feels damp and disagreeable; the wood of the doors and windows has swollen to such an extent that it is a hand-to-hand struggle (in which the articles in question generally come off victorious) to open one of them. In fact, there is every reason to fear that if matters continue as they are, and we are kept shut up for much longer, we shall all become like moulded. Though our harvest prospects are, on the whole, good, and the young crops have not as yet suffered materially from the unprecedented fall of rain, still the cultivators are anxiously longing for a little sunshine to revive and foster the tender shoots. Of course Dame Nature is decked in the freshest and greenest of toilettes, and is really beautiful to behold; the vegetation all over the place is luxuriantly verdant. The height of the river and the rapid current with which it has been running for the last three or four days betoken heavy and continuous rain up-country.

To pass from the sublime to the ridiculous, or in other words, from the grandeur of Nature unadorned to man in full dress, we have given a brief attempt at the rites and ceremonies of the Scarlet Lady. It would be instructive and amusing to know how many of the pulpits in the Bombay Diocese on last Sunday bore the first fruits of our youthful Bishop's speech at the Pan Anglican Synod. We, for instance, had the doctrine of confession put to us feebly and inoffensively: it is true, that we regard it as a mild attempt at inserting the thin end of the wedge. We have much respect for our *padre*, knowing him to be one of the most conscientious and hardworking men in the Diocese; nevertheless we should much like to run a tilt with him on the subject in question. He must remember that when we are in church we are at his mercy, and are bound silently to listen to any doctrine which he may choose to inflict on us, however much we may disapprove of it. So that the only resource we have is to air our sentiments through the medium of the public prints; and now if he is set on erecting the "box" in our church there is one favour which we should ask of him, and that is, that he would get the Bishop to use his influence, which, doubtless, is very great, with the Pope, in order to obtain for us absolution for all our past transgressions, to enable poor fallible mortals like ourselves to commence with a clear balance sheet. This much in all fairness we demand, appealing to him as a man and a brother. When he shall have reached the mature age he will no doubt be in a position to appreciate the difficulty which we have experienced in ascertaining the proper point from which to start in our confessions. It is all fair sailing for members of the Roman Catholic Church, who, from youth upwards, have been accustomed to confess, and so have, in a manner, cleared off old accounts, but for persons like us confession would be as herculean a task as the cleaning of the Augean stables, especially as we possess no aid to memory, such as the Irishman was blessed with in his beloved Biddy. When Father Luke asked Paddy if he were quite *sartin* that he had made a clear breast of it, "Arrah, faith! yer riverence," said he, "how could I forget even what's within for the trainin' I had in Biddy's Gov be merciful to her, by dad it's the Divil a wan she leaves untould." Seriously, L. G. Bombay and those of like mind should remember that there is a very strong party, with a regular organisation, whose avowed object is the disestablishment of the Episcopalian Church in this country, and that by attempting to introduce such intensely ritualistic practices they are simply putting a weapon in the hands of their adversaries.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ON this the last day of this most pleasant little meeting, there were five races, handicaps. One can hardly call them successful, as comparing the cards of the three days there were no less than three certainties, and so they proved. In the Visitors' Cup Symington was let in at a feather over his favourite distance, and when he had shown such good form on the 1st day in running Corsair to a neck at level weights, why they should make the latter give him no less than 9 lbs. is a mystery in the way of handicapping. Poor Valentine, too, licked in every race, actually had to give the winner 5 lbs., and naturally never ran the race. The result was that Symington and Corsair were the only two in it, and the former won him by the weight. The next was a slightly better handicap, but we rather think Ugly ought to have had another 10 lbs. up, and then it would have been a real good race, although Leotard must have been very out of form to be beaten in that time. He looked very fat. Sweetie has forgotten how to gallop, but has not forgotten how to pile on the fat. The next was the Winners' Handicap, in which three Arabs and one Australian, the latter a thinking it useless, and we think it a great farce to have the two running in one, as we have yet to see an Arab compete successfully on any terms with even a very second class Waler. In this, too, the Arab, Corsair, did not get even the weight for class from the best Waler, and one actually only gave him 1st, 3 lbs. Enterprise, by a length, cycled boating Corsair by a neck for second place, and Champagne nowhere. The Consolation needs no description, as Symington won in a morning gallop, again receiving weight from a horse he had beaten twice before. The Hack Handicap was a very exciting one, as the chances of so many were about level, and even in this Lady H. was let in. The first principle of handicapping is thought by the best performance of a horse if not too long previous. Now it is not long since Lady H. ran her ¾ mile in 1·23 in Bengal, and in this she was running untrained hacks, so we think it was Lombard-street to a China orange on her ladyship if she ran dead beat to the end, and even in this Lady H. was let in. The warning I would convey is as to the construction to be put on vague assurances given to passengers as to the economy of sending baggage by this means. It would have cost me less than half the sum I have had to pay to have sent the baggage direct from Bombay to London or Liverpool, where it would have arrived a fortnight earlier than it did by the means I was deluded into adopting.

As regards the living on board these steamers, I will only say that the dissatisfaction expressed was so loud as eventually to cause a better supply of food to be put on the table after we had been 10 days at sea, but it was never on a liberal scale, and as to the children it is no exaggeration to state that it was wholly inadequate. For instance, 12 eggs were produced each morning at breakfast among 7 children; sufficient if the eggs were good, but it frequently happened that everyone was bad. The only other dish was macaroni. It is true that the children had free passages, but that was part of the bargain with the parents, and they were entitled to expect wholesome and sufficient food to be supplied to them.

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BOMBAY.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Mr. Justice Bayley will preside at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 10th September next.

THE recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. F. Muraglia to be in charge of the office of the Consul for Italy at Bombay during the absence of Monsieur Le Chevalier C. Grondona, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

THE LATE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHEER.—A requisition addressed to the trustees of the Parsee Charitable Funds, is now in course of being signed by the members of the Parsee community, requesting the said trustees to convene a public meeting of the Parsees to pass a resolution recording the worth of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, Kt., C. S. I., and noting his various charities in the archives of the Panchayet.

RAIN AT MAHABLESHWUR.—A private letter dated Mahableshwur, the 11th instant, says:—"Very heavy rain here this year, as never was seen before, so much so that the damage already caused to bungalows is considerable; and if the heavy rains should continue I am afraid that the damage will be frightful, some of the walls of shops in the bazaar have already tumbled down."

A HISTORY of the late Turko-Russian war by Mr. E. J. Khory has been published at the *Bombay Samachar* Press. It is an acquisition to Guzerattee literature, and Parsees and Hindoos, we hear, devour its pages greedily. It is such books as this that is calculated to enrich degenerate Guzerattee literature. The history of the Franco-Prussian war was written by the same intelligent gentleman.

MR. APOTHECARY W. CONWAY.—In the London official *Gazette* of the 12th July we observe that this medical officer has been promoted to the rank of Honorary Surgeon for long and meritorious services. Mr. Conway was one of the first passed medical students of the Grant Medical College, and passed out of the College in 1851. His principal services were rendered at the time of the Indian Mutiny while with the 1st Troop Bombay H.A. at the relief of Saugor, where he was dangerously wounded. After that he was present at the fall of Jhansi, for which he received a clasp and medal. His services were again availed of in the Abyssinian Expedition, and he was present at the storming and capture of Magdala, and assisted in carrying bags of powder to the very gates of that fortress. For this service he received a clasp and a medal. Mr. Conway has had various medical charges, and he is now in charge of Nassick.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.—Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Commissioner, delivered judgment yesterday in the Insolvency Court in the case of Nagurdas Purmanundas. The case was heard before his Lordship for four days last month, when Mr. Budroodin appeared for the insolvent and Mr. Farran for Messrs. Lukhmidass Khimjee and Co., the opposing creditors. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 5,80,302. His Lordship, after going through the evidence in the case, was of opinion that of the eleven charges of fraud preferred against the insolvent, only one, that of reckless trading, was sustained. The insolvent had, however, been sufficiently punished by the protection of the Court being withheld from him for 16 months. He was therefore granted a discharge.

VAGRANTS.—Two Europeans named James Scott and James McCormick were yesterday declared vagrants by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and were both ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—A seaman named Salvio Castro was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. C. P. Cooper of committing an assault on Mr. D. Campbell, the chief officer of the steamship Byculla, on the 24th ultimo, while the vessel was on the high seas. He was sentenced to one week's hard labour.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Mooktee, a Hindoo woman, who expired at the said hospital shortly after admission from the effects of opium. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by opium which she voluntarily administered to herself."

A CASE OF PERJURY ARISING FROM A CIVIL SUIT.—On Tuesday last, at the Fort Police Court, Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, solicitor, with his client, Ebrahim Oosman, a dealer in dates, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper in chambers and applied for warrants for the arrest of Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Ali, Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Pranjeevundas Russukdas, and Esoof Ali, charging accused Nos. 1 with using as genuine a forged promissory note for Rs. 1,300, No. 2 with forging or causing to be forged the said promissory note for Rs. 1,300, and accused Nos. 3 and 4 with abetting the first accused in using the said forged promissory note as a genuine one. The first accused is further charged with preferring a false claim in a civil court, which is quite beside the question. The first accused has not yet been arrested, but at present I cannot. I hope, Sir, you will give me a chance for once to allow me to make a living. If you would class me so as to pay Rs. 10, and not press me even for that until the rains are over when some work may come in, to enable me to pay that, if I not I must give up." Yours, &c.,

A. LAING, Gun-maker, Bombay.

P. S.—I am put down as 2nd class, and to pay Rs. 150. Why, any common native shopkeeper, such as is in Lohar Chawl, is turning the penny from morning to night, and I daresay seldom shuts with having received Rs. 5 during the day at least. A. L.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, Dr. Blaney presided; and there were also present—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Shantaram Narayan.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following piece of ground required for street improvement:—6 40 sq. yards or thereabout in Khetwady 10th Street from Dhunbai, daughter of Bomanjee Eduljee Sheriff, and wife of Darashaw Dosabhoy, at Rs. 4 per sq. yard.

A TRANSFER.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 1,500 from section III., Fees of Councillors, Town Council and Corporation establishment, to section VI. "printing," same department, to meet charges for printing voters' lists, the new Bye-laws, &c.

PRINTING OF ASSESSMENT BOOK.

Sanction was asked to the printing of the new assessment book at a cost of about Rs. 3,000.

After some discussion, it was resolved that the Commissioner be requested to include in the Budget a sum of Rs 3,500 for the printing of 500 copies of the book.

SEAL OF THE CORPORATION.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance from Hormusjee Jewanjee Maistry of ground taken up for the improvement of Gowalia Tank Road, and from Dharsey Hemraj of ground taken up for the improvement of Duncan Road.

CLAIM FOR AN ALLEGED BREACH.

A letter was read from the solicitors regarding the claim of Hurryvullubdas Calliandas in respect of an alleged breach on the part of the Municipality in the covenants of the lease of house rented for police qu

Birch, also did their share of hill work creditably, and were selected by me to lead the advance of the right column during the first day's operations. The 22nd Punjab Native Infantry on several occasions held the ridge to the left of the Pass in advance of the 51st Regiment. Much hard work in road making and keeping open the communications has throughout been performed by this regiment and their services in this respect are especially noticed by the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers in his separate report. The two companies of Sappers and Miners have been working without intermission since the force left Mackeson, and the complete success in every instance of the demolitions undertaken by them and the excellent roads for baggage,&c., across the difficult ridge between the Bori valley and the plains bear witness to the skill of their officers and the intelligence and high training of the non-commissioned officers and men. The 17th Bengal Cavalry have also throughout the campaign performed much hard work to my entire satisfaction.

I have now detailed briefly the way in which the different regiments employed have contributed to the success of my operations, and will conclude this portion of my report by begging that the thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be expressed to the officers that appear to me to be particularly deserving of his notice.

In the first place, I have the honor to invite His Excellency's attention to the services of the two officers whom I have specially selected for the command of brigades.

Colonel Doran, C.B., is an officer who has long been in command of a Native Infantry regiment, well known for its discipline and efficiency, and the intelligent way he carried out the orders confided to him has been worthy of the highest commendation.

Colonel Buchanan of the 9th Regiment commands one of the finest British regiments which I have had the advantage of seeing upon active service. The column I entrusted to him has been fortunate in being in the front during much of the hard work of this expedition, and the way in which it has been commanded throughout in every detail has, I consider, more than justified his selection from among several others well qualified for such point. I am glad that Colonel Buchanan should have had an opportunity before leaving India of showing his exceptional qualifications for such work.

15. Colonel Buchanan forwards with his report letters from the officers commanding 14th Sikhs and 20th Punjab Native Infantry. Both of these officers, Colonel Rogers and Major Wauchope, have during the expedition done remarkably good work, and the former, as His Excellency will remember, commanded his regiment in an equally creditable manner during the Black Mountain Expedition in 1868. Major Wauchope wishes to bring to notice the services of Captain Maclean and Lieutenant Jamieson of the regiment under his command. Both of these gentlemen are known to me as officers of great merit, and I fully endorse his recommendation. Colonel Rogers also notices the assistance he has received from Captains Meiklejohn and Irwin, and I am glad to be able to express my approval of their conduct.

152. The officer commanding 14th Sikhs and 20th Punjab Native Infantry have attached to their report lists of men whom they wish brought to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in connection with their operations. The number of men recommended is considerable, and if His Excellency so directs, a further selection can be made. Among the native officers whose conduct is especially commented on are Subadars Nihal Singh, Suhail Singh and Nund Singh of the 14th Sikhs, who have long been known to me as well deserving His Excellency's notice, and Subadars Mouladad, Mier Mahomed and Zaman Khan of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, of whom I may with confidence say the same. Subadar Mouladad's services in the course of events in Cabul last summer were noticed in this office (No. 150 of 5th July 1877), and Subadar Suman Khan's conduct during the reconnaissance of the month of the Shergashi Pass on 19th November 1877 was specially noticed by Captain G. N. Trotter, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vide* my letter No. 78 O of 22nd November 1877.

16. Lieutenant Bartram, R.E., has been the Commanding Engineer with the force, and I have already noticed the excellent work performed by the Sappers and Miners under his orders. I have found his professional advice of the utmost service on many occasions, and consider that he deserves great credit for the skill and judgment with which he has carried out his laborious duties. Captain Wynne, 51st Regiment, was in charge of the Army Signalling Department. The successful way in which he organised and carried out the duties of this branch have already been noticed in the detailed account of the operations supplied by the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. This officer has shown an intimate knowledge of army signalling in all its details and of the application of the science to the requirements of an army in the field.

I beg also to request His Excellency's favorable consideration of the excellent manner in which Captain J. M. Trotter, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain W. Boyes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, have performed the duties of their respective departments in this short but trying campaign.

The Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department has been most successfully worked both before and during the operations by Captain Trotter, and frequent communications have been maintained with General Keyes right at Jammoo and elsewhere through the heart of the enemy's country. Captain Brownrigg, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant Heath, XIth (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers, have also most materially assisted to the success of the operations of the Quartermaster-General's Department. I would also bring to His Excellency's notice the following officers who have most zealously carried out the duties in the field force entrusted to them, viz., Captain Eardley Wilmot, 14th Bengal Lancers, A. D. C., Captain Morrison, 14th Bengal Lancers, Provost Marshal, and Captain W. I. Bax, XIth (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers, Baggage Master. Captain Burlton-Bennet too deserves mention for the way in which he has carried out the work of Commissariat Department in the field under considerable difficulty.

17. I have much pleasure in concluding my despatch in noticing the cordial co-operation and assistance which I have met with from Captain Cavagnari, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, throughout the operations. Captain Tucker of the Police has also been attached to the force as an Assistant Political Officer, and I have much pleasure in expressing my thanks to him for the assistance he has rendered.

(To be continued.)

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Well, what I see is this, that as far as Russia is concerned, to Russia has been given the things which, from her own interest, or in satisfaction of her own honour, she considered herself entitled to require. They have been given to her. She required that a portion of Bessarabia, which had been part of the free State of Roumania, should again be brought under her despotic institutions, and to that arrangement the British Government have consented. [Shame]. She required that a portion of Armenia should be given to her in consideration of the sacrifices that she had made in the war. To that arrangement the British Government have consented. She required that a heavy indemnity should be payable to her by Turkey, and that arrangement, made by the Treaty of San Stefano between Turkey and Russia, remains untouched by the Treaty of Berlin. I do not greatly envy Russia her position as the creditor of Turkey [laughter], but I can perceive that whenever it may suit the purpose of Russia to go to war with Turkey she has only to call upon Turkey to pay up her debts, and if Turkey does not pay up her debts, she has against Turkey what, according to the law of nations, is known to be good cause of war. This cause of war she can carry in her pocket as long as she thinks it convenient, and when she thinks it convenient she can produce it and act upon it; so that Russia has gained the great objects she had in view. As to Turkey, she has told you that she has lost, in part, or partially, her rule over eleven millions of men; but that is not all, because the Treaty stipulates that she is to govern her own subjects according to rules that are to be made, not by her sovereign will merely, but with the intervention or approval in part of the Powers of Europe, and in part of the British Government (hear, hear). Her integrity has been impaired by the cutting away of a very large portion of her subjects in Europe, the most valuable portion of her empire, and as to her independence there is not a tract in the whole country in which she is even independent, because there is not one scrap in which she is not liable to be called to account by foreign Powers, and as to the great portion of the country by any one of the foreign Powers of all those six who have signed the Treaty of Berlin with regard to the manner in which she governs her own self. That is the condition in which Turkey has been brought by the action of her friends [hear, hear, and laughter]. They pay me the high compliment—they pay me the extravagant compliment, the utterly undeserved compliment of saying that my action had something to do with it—that we prevented them from doing what they wanted to do, and that we forced them to do what they did not want to do (hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, do not take this account of their doings from my mouth, take it from their own mouths. What does that come to? The statement which they make is that all these disasters to Turkey are owing to our having prevented them from pursuing a wise and sound policy. This assumes that they were content to remain in office and pursue a policy which was not sound (hear, hear.) They told us that the balance of power was missing, that the interests of humanity was in danger—no, it was not the interests of humanity but the interests of the British Empire that were so much in danger. They told us that the traditional policy was in danger—but traditional policy and the interests of the British Empire, and balance of power, and everything else, in consequence of our preventing them from pursuing a sound and wise policy, were suffered to go overboard, and they kept their office, not to pursue a policy which they thought sound, but to pursue as sound a policy as our wayward resistance would permit (hear, hear). That is the account of their transactions, and now I will describe the position of England under the Treaty of Berlin, which, with some very bad things indeed, has done some extremely good things, and whatever it has done it has done in the face of day. If at this moment the people of England were generally and resolutely opposed, which I do not believe they are, to the Treaty of Berlin as a whole, and thought fit to make known that opposition in Parliament in an intelligible manner, there is yet time for England to recede from the Treaty of Berlin. I do not say it would not be a most serious step, but it would not be a breach of national faith. It is an understood principle that before a treaty is ratified the Powers to it may, upon very grave cause recede from it. There are instances—I am not going to trouble you with them—but I remember an instance myself in which an important treaty was concluded between England and France. It was signed, and a period was given, as usual, before the exchange of the ratification. During that period public opinion in France—and, if I remember aright, the action of the Chamber—showed itself hostile to the treaty. The French Government refused to ratify, and although we deeply regretted that such a course was taken, we did not presume to say that they were not acting within their rights. That is the case with the Treaty of Berlin. But what am I to say, gentlemen, about the Anglo-Turkish Treaty? (Oh, oh.) That is for you a much more serious matter. By the Anglo-Turkish Treaty you have undertaken three things. You have undertaken the occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus, upon which I will not say anything, because, I think, it is much smaller in matter than the others that are at issue. But you have undertaken, secondly, to defend Turkey in Asia against any attempt that Russia may make—you have undertaken to go 2000 miles from your own country—the only country where you can obtain the munitions of war, or the men to fight, or the means by which war is to be supported—you have undertaken to go 2000 miles from your own country alone and single-handed in order to prevent Russia from making war at any time upon Turkey in Asia, by the assumption or acquisition, or by the occupation, as it is said in the Treaty, of any portion of the Turkish territory. Well that is not all, for besides that you have undertaken for the good government of what is perhaps the worst governed country in the whole world, namely, the entire mass of Turkey in Asia from the Dardanelles down to the Persian Gulf, from the Mediterranean to the limits of Persia. And all this, gentlemen, without your consent, without your knowledge, has been promised to be done of your expense (oh, oh, by your treasure, by your blood, by the blood of your children (hear, hear), who may be called upon to serve her Majesty in the army. Gentlemen, there is but one epithet which I think—and I do not pronounce it in a moment of excitement, but I pronounce it very calmly—there is but one epithet which I think fully describes a covenant of this kind. I think it is an insane covenant (hear, hear). I have known, gentlemen, and known well, the most eminent statesmen, now dead, of the last forty years. I have known them of both sides of politics. I was in my early life a follower of Sir Robert Peel, of the Duke of Wellington, and of Lord Aberdeen, and although I regret some things that I did, and some opinions that I then held, yet in point of honour and public duty I am not the least ashamed of that (hear, hear). I do not think that the country ever had more honourable public servants, and, moreover, I will venture to say and particularly of Lord Aberdeen and Sir R. Peel, I have known under the name of Liberals men much less liberal than they. But gentlemen, what I wished to say is this, having known them, on the other side, and known well, and worked with such men as Lord Russell, Lord Palmerston (hear, hear), Lord Lansdowne, and many more called to their account, I do not believe that there is one of those—I am perfectly confident that there never was one of those men, that under any circumstances would have been induced to put his name to such an arrangement as that which to our shame, as I think, has now gone forth in the name of the Anglo-Turkish Convention (cries of "Shame!"). I should in vain labour, for the time and circumstances do not permit, to set forth to you all the reasons why that Anglo-Turkish Convention is a thing to be condemned, particularly as, before going away, I must say a few words to you upon the subject of finance; but this I will say to you, looking for one moment at the absurdity of the pretended defence of Turkey against Russia in Asia Minor, why is it to be done? It is done, they say, on account of British interests. On account of what British interests? On account of British interests in India? What British interest in India is defended by our keeping Russia out of Asia Minor? I do not believe Russia wants to go into Asia Minor. I believe she has more prudence; but suppose she did wish to go there, and suppose that even she was there, she has not a ship to carry her beyond it; and what is the danger of her touching either India or our route to India? When I say she has not a ship to carry her from Asia Minor, you will understand that I mean that Russia has consented that the Dardanelles should remain closed to ships of war as they are now. (A Voice, "No, no"). What, no? Interrupt me if you please, but do not interrupt me by such absurdities as that. It is perfectly well known that if Russia is to attack India, which I for one believe to be a perfectly chimerical idea, she must attack India through the heart of Asia, and that is not through Asia Minor; it is on the other side of the Caspian, and on the other side of Persia, far away from Asia Minor, and our defending Turkey in Asia Minor against Russia has no imaginable connection with driving Russia off the road to India, so that the absurdity of the arrangement is gross: but it has other qualities worse than its absurdity—its duplicity (hear, hear). I say that it has been a work of duplicity, and what I tell you here I hope to restate next week, that this is an act of duplicity of which every Englishman should be ashamed (cries of "Shame"). Why, what have we been doing? Why has the country been kept in hot water since the Treaty of San Stefano was signed? Because we insisted that no part of that treaty could be valid without the consent of Europe, and that we must have it brought before Europe. It was brought before Europe accordingly without reserve, and at that very time we ourselves, without the consent of Europe, were framing a secret engagement with Turkey [cries of "Shame"]—an act of duplicity which I am sure has never been surpassed, indeed, rarely been equalled in the history of nations (hisses). What do you think of the enormous advantage given by that treaty to Russia? We just give to Russia the power of attacking us when we are engaged elsewhere. Supposing we have quarrels in some other part of the world—suppose that something like a treaty for the partition of Belgium was proposed, do you think Russia would not know how to use her opportunity? Do not you think that Russia could wait her time, and when she has got her chance, she has only to put 1000 men into the field, and then we have to defend Turkey. Can you conceive anything more extraordinary than such a proceeding? If we had done all this, gentlemen, in order to win for ourselves the affection of the world, then I could quite understand it. I could have excused a great deal on that ground. But, instead of that, we have alienated every Power. There is not a Power upon which we have established any claim of credit for that act. There are some Powers that we have deeply offended, and you will read in the daily papers from day to day the accounts of the sentiment that our conduct and our taking of Cyprus and our assumption of more power in the Mediterranean has created. That conduct has created a bad feeling in Italy, for I read in one of the unsuspected telegraphic communications (laughter) —well comes from an unsuspected people because it does not come from Constantinople, but it comes from Rome, and which I have no reason to disbelieve—that the gallant people of Rome had been disposed to make a hostile demonstration in front of the British Embassy. To me that announcement is profoundly painful. All the best statesmen of England for the last thirty years have bound up their hearts and feelings with the fortunes of Italy, and there has not been a country in Europe where the name of Englishman went so far to insure respect and good wishes as in the Italian dominion; but that warm-hearted people is now estranged by the policy we have now pursued [loud applause]. In France they have very justly kept their own counsel. It is well known that this Anglo-Turkish Convention is most odious to every national feeling of the country (hear, hear). In Russia—but I need not speak of Russia, you will not, I suppose—I suppose no man will imagine much of a title to the good will of Russia (hear, hear). What do you think we have gained of the good will of Greece? The Greek representatives were it is true, admitted to the Berlin Congress, but they were admitted in order to find that all the support they could get was from France and Italy, and that a larger extension of Greece would have been proposed by the French Plenipotentiary but that he knew beforehand that it would not be accepted. What we now know is this, that the British Government has sold Bessarabian liberty to Russia by announcing before the Congress met that they intended to acquiesce in that arrangement, although they objected to it at the Congress. The Montenegrins were sold to Austrian jealousy (hear, hear). The Congress sold the Greeks, for whom Mr. Canning made the power of England felt. It sold the Greeks to Turkey, and finally it has sold Turkey to British interests [laughter and hear, hear]. All that has been sold of Turkey to British interests has been done in the dark. I told you, gentlemen that the Treaty of Berlin has not yet been ratified, but the Anglo-Turkish Convention has been ratified [cries of "Shame"]. It was framed on the 4th June, and it was ratified on the 4th July—at least, these are the words which are used in the Convention—"that it is to be ratified within one month," and we know it was ratified before Parliament knew of its existence, and we believe even before its existence was made known to any other Power of Europe. Now, why is it that the same course was not taken with the Anglo-Turkish Convention as with the Treaty of Berlin? And why is it that we were not as free to treat with the one as with the other? Why have we been forbidden, by the most careful and artful contrivances, from saying one word about this Anglo-Turkish Convention, which makes us responsible for a war with Russia, and not when we please to go to war, but when she pleases to do so, and it makes us responsible for the care of another continent, inhabited by eighteen millions of people—a people the worst-governed, perhaps, in the world (hear, hear). Well, gentlemen, I think it is quite time that the people of this country should consider whether the prerogative of the Crown should be used without a due regard to the opinions and feelings of the country, and whether every opportunity should not be given to the country to make known those opinions and those feelings (hear, hear). I think it is high time that the people should pronounce on the question—the Tory as well as the Liberal people—whether this is the way in which they wish to be governed, whether it is to the interests of themselves, and to the interests of their children (hear, hear). I now ask your patience for a moment whilst I endeavour to lay before you some statement of the account. You are aware that when the late Government quitted office we handed over to our successors a surplus of five millions. As we proposed the financial arrangements of the year that surplus would have been somewhat larger, but, however, as they had only come into office eight weeks before the difference would not have been very great. Therefore, I will take it as a surplus of 5,000,000l. which they had to dispose of. What have they been doing since that time? They are two question you should keep distinct one from another. The one is the course they pursued with regard to the ordinary expenditure of the country, and the other is the course they pursued with regard to the expenditure necessary in order to enable them to do all the fine things they have recently been doing for you, and especially in connection with the Treaty of Berlin and Turkish Convention (hear, hear, and laughter). Now, I will first take the ordinary expenditure; the increase in the ordinary expenditure in a term of four years has been seven and a quarter millions [cries of "Shame"). Out of that a considerable balance has arisen by their economising money to repayments, and in some cases the augmentations to expenditure have been perfectly just; but those augmentations when they become necessary and just, good and prudent Governments have generally been able to balance by reductions in other quarters [hear, hear]. We have done so, for instance, in the matter of education, but we found it practicable at the same time so to handle the expenditure elsewhere that the people did not suffer severely [hear, hear]. Therefore, between one and another kind of augmentations of expenditure seven and a quarter millions have been added to the revenues of the country in about four years. Well, certainly that is a very considerable performance. Well, if during that time the expenditure had been kept steady though times have been bad, you would have had a considerable remission of taxes, because the revenue has grown independently of any new taxes. The revenue grew in those four years at the rate of nearly four millions of money, so that without any increase of expenditure over the expenditure estimated some of that increase would have been available for remission of taxes [hear, hear]. Instead of that remission you have had none, and I may say that you have had two additional pennies on the income tax—to yield two and three-quarter millions of money [hear, hear]. That is the case with regard to the ordinary expenditure, but that is not the whole case. You have had likewise this year the proposed credit for six millions sterling. It was voted by many gentlemen in the House in consequence of the comforting assurances given to them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that in all probability the largest part of that six millions would not be wanted [laughter], and the Secretary for War went even further than that, and said that none of it might be wanted at all. Well, gentlemen, how much do you think that a well-advised City firm would give you for all the residue of that six millions? [Loud laughter.] What do you think you would get out of it? Then seven thousand Indian troops were brought to the Mediterranean and placed at Malta in defiance of the law of the land, as we have shown you; 750,000l. have been asked for to pay for those seven thousand men. That is a considerable sum [laughter] and I venture to predict that that will not pay the bill—at least, I shall be very much surprised if that pays the bill [laughter]. Then we have had a peculiar manner of making things pleasant in matters of finance [hear, hear]. They have a way of postponing the meeting of charges as long as they can, of postponing the discussion of charges as long as they can, and of postponing the revelation of the facts about the charges as long as they can [hear, hear, and laughter.] When we receive the next financial statement, which will probably be the week after next, I must request you to estimate it with a liberal allowance for future augmentations upon it [hear, hear]. I am not speaking without experience in this matter [applause]. I will tell you what happened in the case of the Abyssinian war. Mr. Disraeli, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the year 1867, I think in November, when the preparations for the Abyssinian war were far advanced in India, asked the House to vote the necessary funds, and he said that the charge of the war would be four millions, and I believe he also said that it was just possible that it might extend up to four and a half millions. When the financial statement was made out in 1868 the then Chancellor of the Exchequer [Mr. Hard Hunt] said he was afraid the charge would come to five millions. The session passed, and not a word was said to the people during the year—not a word [laughter]. The Abyssinian war was made, and in a few weeks, almost a few days, concluded. The troops went back. Everything must have been substantially known, but not a word was said to the people. A dissolution was impending; all that the country knew was that they had been told that there would be a charge of five millions. We went to the country with that belief, and the result was the defeat of the Tories [hear, hear]. After the dissolution we took office, and then we found that the expenditure had been nine millions [cries of "Shame"]. I use round numbers for convenience, but I use the nearest round numbers, and a few hundreds does not make much difference. Not an inkling of that extra expenditure was given to the world before the dissolution took place, and the discovery was made by us when we came into office and were called upon to find the money. And, therefore, what ought to be impressed upon her Majesty's Government is that they ought to tell us how much we have to pay for all those fine performances; and I say that even if we got them all for nothing it would be a great deal too dear [hear, hear]. When they come to tell us we must endeavour to get these shadowy and factitious accounts—which cannot, I think, be formed for the purpose of deceiving, but which, I think, have the effect of misleading the people—we must have the whole truth told out, and some indication given to the country as to the extent of the charges impending over you in order to satisfy the demand of her Majesty's Government [hear, hear]. And, gentlemen, I say the demands of her Majesty's Government advisedly, for if you ask me why the Anglo-Turkish Convention was made, I may tell you that I hear it said that it was made because it was necessary to do something [cries of "Oh, oh"] for the interests of this country, [laughter]. Why was it necessary to do something for the interests of this country? Possibly it was necessary to do something for the credit of the Government, and, if so, it is for you to know how much you are to pay to sustain the credit of the Government, and whether you think the credit of the Government was worth sustaining at such a price [hear, hear, and laughter]. You will, I hope, by the manly and intelligible course that Lord Hartington has taken, have the opportunity of learning much from the debates in Parliament within the next week or ten days. I rejoice to think that these most unwise, extravagant, unwarranted unconstitutional, dangerous proceedings have not been the work of the Liberal party [loud applause]. I am sorry to think that any party—that any set of men should have been found in England to perform such transactions [hear, hear]. I am confident that in the first twenty years of my political life, the years before the Crimean War, no party of statesmen then recognised would have gone into such an undertaking, but whether that be so or not, I hope the time will soon come when—at least if Parliament is to be overriden, if the prerogative is to be strained, if the law itself is to be violated without regard to our remonstrances—I hope that before long the time may arrive when the doers of these things may pass under the view of the people, and will receive either the applause which many think they merit, or the immediate condemnation and effectual dismissal which appear to be their deserts [loud and continued cheering].

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Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokamoh to Burdwan (B. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nullhatee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Gawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Gawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhalum and back.
Haibras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Joypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nelligherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nelligherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Vizevialy to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshanand back.
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarin Lloyd's.
Rubiatino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Leadour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Amaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kollner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co., Calcutta Courier" Office.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Oursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbepore.....Kellner & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; Davis Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Balchore.
Ootacamund.....Higginbotham & Co., Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad...Oursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

NOTICES.

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A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.
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MOIR'S MARMALADE IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN CANVAS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN TINS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN CANVAS.
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MOIR'S POTTED MEATS IN TINS.
MOIR'S ESS. OF ANCHOVIES IN BOTTLES.
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HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost inevitably leads to consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

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As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this awful slaughter be checked? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large fly-leaf sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year at our doors almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the glaring blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some years ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now used in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come